

of birds collected by Dr. Percy Rendall in the districts of Savannah Grande and Tacarigua" (p. 1). In addition to the collection of Trinidad birds here mentioned the Tring Museum also contains a large number of specimens from Tobago and from the adjoining mainland, Mr. Hellmayr, therefore, being exceptionally well equipped to prepare the discussion of the relationships of the avifaunæ of these islands to one another as well as to that of the continent. Following this discussion, which occupies pages 2 and 3 of his memoir, he presents fully annotated lists of (1) "the species collected by Messrs. André, Percy Rendall and Chapman," (2) a list of the species found on the islands between Trinidad proper and the Paria coast," and (3) a list of those species "the occurrence of which is doubtful or has been wrongly given."

The first part of Mr. Hellmayr's paper is rendered especially valuable by his synoptic treatment of closely related groups having representatives in Trinidad. Here are described under new names *Pachysylvia aurantiifrons saturata*, *Mionectes oleagineus pallidiventris*, *Pitangus sulphuratus trinitatis*, *Dysithamnus affinis andrei*, *Celeus elegans leotaudi*, *Piaya cayana insulana*, and *Hydranassa tricolor rufimentum*. *Cyanerpes cerulea trinitatis* (Bp.) is recognized as a valid form, and *Scelateria* is proposed to replace *Heterocnemis*, preoccupied. *Chlorospingus leotaudi* Chapm. is shown to be the female of *Tachyphonus luctuosus* and *Lanio lawrencei* ScL. is considered to be an immature male of the same species; an "unfortunate" instance, as Mr. Hellmayr remarks, of one bird having been referred to three different genera, and at the same time an interesting comment on the nature of 'generic' characters in the class Aves.

Mr. Hellmayr's 'Hypothetical List' would have been more correct if he had examined Chapman's 'Further Notes on Trinidad Birds',¹ a paper which he seems not to have seen. In it he will find that *Piranga hamalca* was included in Chapman's list on the basis of a captured specimen, the identity of which had since been confirmed by Mr. Ridgway, that of *Chætura cinereicauda*, omitted by Hellmayr, eight examples were taken, and that of *Chætura spinicauda*, the occurrence of which in Trinidad Hellmayr "greatly doubts," five specimens were secured. We may here also call attention to the *lapsus* in this 'Hypothetical List' of *Carduelis* (p. 58) for *Cardinalis*.—F. M. C.

Cherrie on Birds Collected in Trinidad.²—Although Mr. Cherrie collected in Trinidad only eight days (March 14–25, 1905) he secured specimens of three species not previously recorded from the island, one of which is described as new under the name of *Attila wightii*, while the others are

¹ Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., VII, 1895, pp. 321–326.

² Species of Birds Collected at St. Matthews Cocoa Estate, Heights of Aripo, Trinidad. By Geo. K. Cherrie. Science Bulletin [no number] of the Museum of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, pp. 1–6, issued June, 1906.

identified as *Chatura jumosa* and *Geotrygon venezuelensis*. Probably, however, the last named is equivalent to *Geotrygon linearis* of Léotaud's list.

Mr. Cherrie questions Hellmayr's reference of the Trinidad *Pachyrhamphus* to *niger cinereiventris*, considering it to be nearer *niger* or possibly separable, but confirms Hellmayr's recognition of a Trinidad form of *Pitangus derbianus*, which, indeed, Cherrie had already described in manuscript when Hellmayr's valuable paper appeared.— F. M. C.

Report on the Immigration of Birds in England and Wales in the Spring of 1905.—The British Ornithologists' Club, at a meeting held December 14, 1904, appointed a Committee, consisting of six members of the Club, with Dr. T. G. Penrose as chairman and Mr. J. L. Bonhote as secretary, to collect and collate evidence regarding the movements of the common migratory British birds, the investigation to be limited at first to England and Wales. The report of the Committee is published as Volume XVII of the 'Bulletin of the British Ornithologists' Club' (Svo, pp. 127, February, 1906), and is entitled 'Report on the Immigration of Summer Residents in the Spring of 1905.' An introduction of ten pages explains the method of conducting the work, which it is hoped will be carried on for a number of years, and a statement of certain general facts regarding the routes and manner of arrival of the species observed. Then follow special reports upon each of the 29 species here treated, with separate maps for each on which are plotted the localities and dates of observation. There is also a map showing all the points at which observations were made. The facts of observation are thus presented in detail in the text and graphically on the maps. An attempt is made to trace "when and where the birds entered the country, how they dispersed themselves over it, when they reached their breeding places, and, finally, how some of them passed through, and out of, the country." It is recognized that the results arrived at in a single year are only approximate, and hence no attempt is made to generalize from them to any great extent. If, however, the work should be continued for a series of years, as is contemplated, it is evident that a correct idea of the normal movements of birds within this area will be obtainable.— J. A. A.

A Hand-List of the Birds of the Philippine Islands.—This valuable work, by Richard C. McGregor and Dean C. Worcester,¹ on the plan of Dr. Sharpe's British Museum 'Hand-List of Birds,' is a most welcome and useful contribution to Philippine ornithology. The 'Hand-List'

¹ A Hand-List of the Birds of the Philippine Islands. By Richard C. McGregor and Dean C. Worcester. No. 36.—January, 1906. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Government Laboratories. Manila: Bureau of Printing, 1906.—Large Svo, pp. 123.